

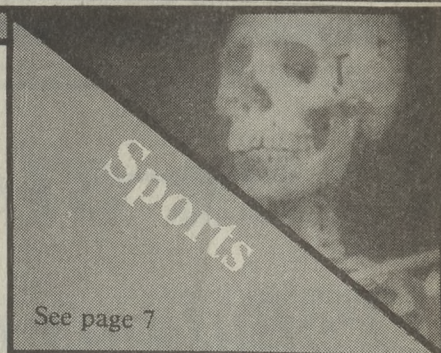
Inside Today:

Crime in America:

Tipping the scales of justice



Fit for life???



Thursday May 26, 1988

Valley Star

Van Nuys, California

Serving Valley College for 39 years

Vol. 39, No. 28

NEWS BRIEFS

Board rejects RTD proposal

The Los Angeles Community College District Board of Trustees recently voted to ask the RTD to reject the current proposal to substantially increase student ride fares.

The board acted quickly on a motion by Vice President Lindsay Conner. Conner noted that "for many years the RTD has assisted the educational process for thousands of students by providing student fare discounts."

"While the Board of Trustees understands the necessity for the RTD to seek methods of generating additional revenues for operations, the Board of Trustees is greatly concerned that such action by the RTD would financially burden students to the point that they must not be able to continue their education."

Many of the students of the Los Angeles Community Colleges are economically disadvantaged and rely heavily on financial subsidies and public transportation to pursue their education, Conner added.

The board approved the motion unanimously.

ITV offers new classes

Three programs will be offered this summer by the Los Angeles Community Colleges' Instructional Television (ITV) department.

Programs in business, health and psychology will be presented beginning the week of June 20 for persons interested in gaining college credit by viewing programs at home or work on television.

The programs may be utilized for purposes of transfer to the California State University and/or the University of California.

The *Business of Management*, a 30-part series, focuses on the concepts of business and management by providing essential skills in planning, staffing, decision-making, communicating and applying managerial skills to the business organization.

Contemporary Health Issues, also in 30 parts, is designed to provide accurate information upon which to make decisions affecting individual and social health. The course is approved by the California Board of Registered Nursing for 45 contact hours of continuing education.

A psychology course, *Understanding Human Behavior*, is an introductory course that explores the fundamental concepts of human psychology.

Board elects student trustee

Enrique Hernandez, a student at Los Angeles Harbor College, has been named the new student trustee for the Los Angeles Community College District. Hernandez will begin his one-year term on June 1, 1988.

Hernandez was selected from a field of six candidates. He succeeds Suzanne Goodlow of West Los Angeles College.

D.A. Reiner speaks on gangs

By CATHERINE GUNN Staff Writer

Innocent victims account for one half of the murders committed by gang members, said Ira Reiner, district attorney of Los Angeles County.

Reiner, speaking about gangs last Thursday at Valley College, reported that the first two months of 1988 had twice as many gang-related murders as the same period in 1987.

"In South-Central and East Los Angeles it is an act of courage to walk on the sidewalks," said Reiner.

Reiner told the audience, which included visiting high school journalism students, that there were 387 murders "that we know of" attributable to gangs last year.

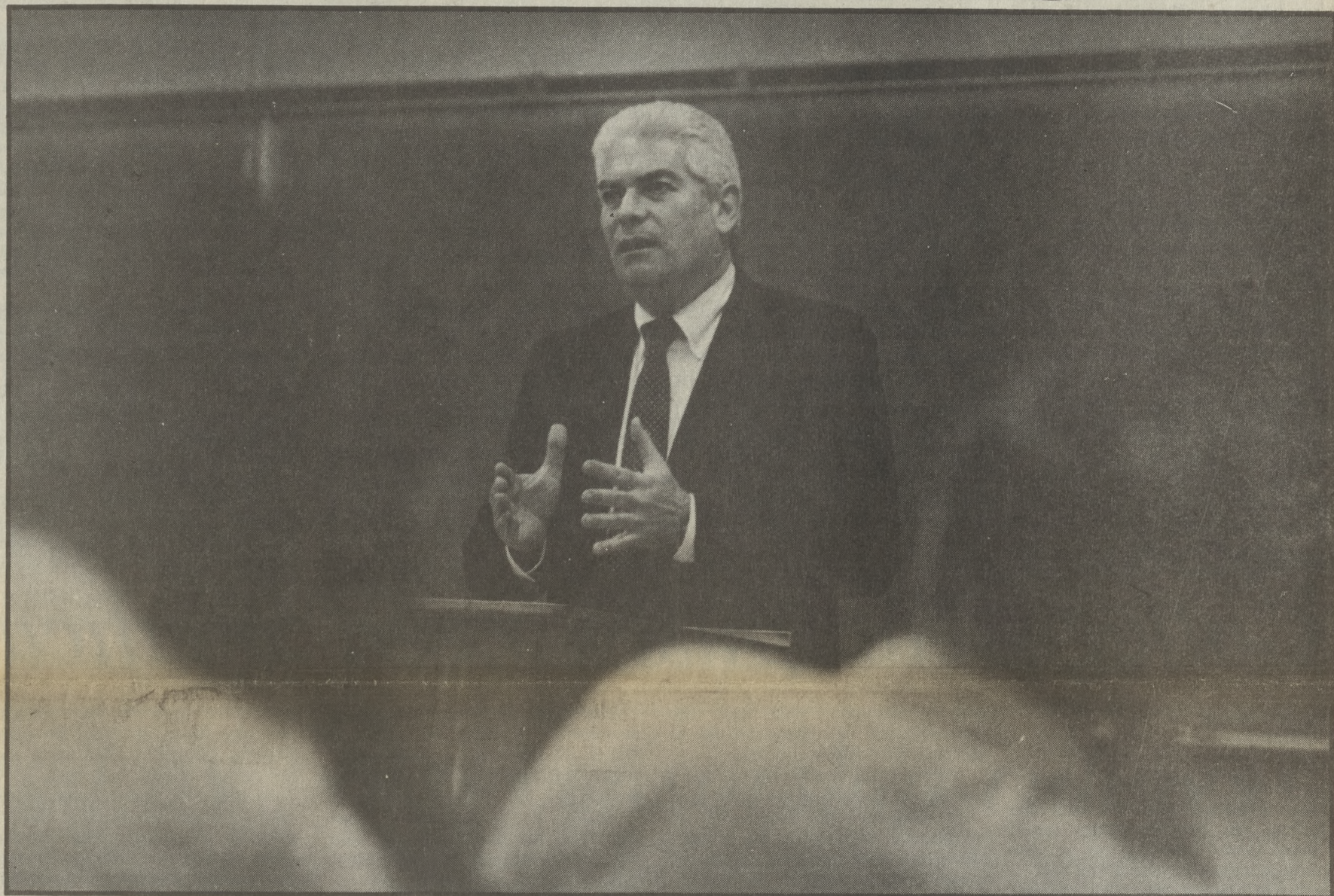
Reiner divided gang members into two groups, based on their threat to society. Calling the first group "sociopathic killers," Reiner said, "There is one way to deal with them—warehouse them as long as you can."

"We must deal with the here and now, instead of just underlying causes [of gang violence]," said Reiner. "It is simplistic to blame socio-economic conditions, although they are a contributing factor."

Reiner criticized the juvenile justice system, saying that despite its intentions, it is "harming rather than helping."

"First-time offenders see no consequences to their actions," said Reiner. "The youngest offender gets the least attention until it is

(Please see, REINER, pg. 6)



District Attorney Ira Reiner speaks out about the growing number of gang-related crimes that occur in the city of Los Angeles.

DAN ECOFF / Valley Star

Students suspended

Cartoon creates conflict

By SUSAN L. WOOD View Editor

A suit has been filed against California State University, Northridge and school officials by a former student newspaper editor who claims his First Amendment rights were infringed upon by the school.

The case revolves around the recent incident where controversy was raised by the newspaper publisher's insistence that he present controversial articles to them for review prior to publication.

"My right to freedom of speech was considered too political," said James Taranto, 22, whose lawsuit was filed in the Los Angeles Superior Court by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

Taranto was suspended for two weeks from his position on the paper, the California State University *Daily Sundial*, when an article he wrote appeared on the opinion page

of the Thursday, March 15, 1987, issue.

In his article, Taranto criticized the temporary suspensions of two UCLA student editors who published a controversial cartoon in the student newspaper, the *Daily Bruin*. Taranto republished the cartoon alongside his article.

The cartoon offended minority groups on the UCLA campus because it portrayed a rooster as having been allowed to enroll in the university as part of its affirmative action program.

"He [Taranto] chose to publish the cartoon to illustrate the story. One might wonder why he was singled out," said Joel Maliniak, director of communications of the ACLU.

Taranto's suit names Journalism Department Chairman Michael Emery, CSUN President James W. Cleary, the California State University Board of Trustees and the *Daily Sundial* Publisher Cynthia Rawitch as defendants.

"My politics aren't the same as those of Rawitch. I had such a good argument in that article about the suspensions they felt they had to punish me," said Taranto.

Several attempts were made by the *Star* to contact Emery and Cleary, but they could not be reached for comment.

CSUN school officials say the policy of reviewing unpublished articles is not unconstitutional because the *Sundial* is a classroom publication and its publisher is a teacher.

In an ACLU news release of May 10, 1988, Taranto is quoted as saying the Journalism Department at CSUN is "failing to practice what they preach...the newspaper is a farce."

"How can you teach classes about ethics and freedoms in one breath and suspend students from work on the newspaper because you don't agree with their political views in the next," said Taranto.

(Please see, CARTOON, pg. 6)



This is the controversial cartoon, published by the *Daily Bruin*, which resulted in the suspension of three students.

Final Examination Schedule

Spring semester 1988
Thursday, June 9 - Friday, June 17

Final examinations **MUST** be held on the **DAY** and **TIME** scheduled, and in the regularly assigned classroom.

The date of your final examination is determined by the **first day** and the **first hour** your class meets.

Classes which meet only one day per week (modular classes) will have their finals at the first regular class meeting time during the period Thursday, June 9 through Friday, June 17.

Classes of less-than-semester length (4, 5, 6, 8, or 9-week classes) will have their final exam at the last meeting of the class.

All 4 p.m. and evening classes will have final exams as follows:
Monday classes: June 13
Tuesday classes: June 14
Wednesday classes: June 15
Thursday classes: June 9 or 16 (Instructors choice)

All Saturday classes will have final exams on Saturday, June 11, at the regular class time.

	7 a.m. & 7:30 M or W or F	7 a.m. & 7:30 Tu or TH	8 a.m. & 8:30 M or F	8 a.m. & 8:30 Tu or TH	9 a.m. & 9:30 M or W or F	9 a.m. & 9:30 Tu or TH
CLASSES MEETING ON						
FINAL ON	Wed. June 15 8-10	Thurs. June 16 8-10	Mon. June 13 8-10	Tues. June 14 8-10	Fri. June 10 8-10	Thurs. June 9 8-10
CLASSES MEETING ON	10 a.m. & 10:30 M or W or F	10 a.m. & 10:30 Tu or TH	11 a.m. & 11:30 M or W or F	11 a.m. & 11:30 Tu or TH	Noon or 12:30 M or W or F	Noon or 12:30 Tu or TH
FINAL ON	Wed. June 15 10:30-12:30	Thurs. June 16 10:30-12:30	Fri. June 10 10:30-12:30	Thurs. June 9 10:30-12:30	Mon. June 13 10:30-12:30	Tues. June 14 10:30-12:30
CLASSES MEETING ON	1 p.m. & 1:30 M or W or F	1 p.m. & 1:30 Tu or TH	2 p.m. & 2:30 M or W or F	2 p.m. & 2:30 Tu or TH	3 p.m. & 3:30 M or W or F	3 p.m. & 3:30 Tu or TH
FINAL ON	Wed. June 15 1-3	Thurs. June 9 1-3	Mon. June 13 1-3	Thurs. June 16 1-3	Fri. June 17 1-3	Tues. June 14 1-3

In case of conflicts or for makeup exams, see instructor

STAR EDITORIAL

Pollutants increase ozone

Air quality suffers

Warm, sandy beaches, bright sunshine and the nation's worst air quality—Los Angeles continues to offer all these to tourists and residents.

Summer temperatures create an inversion layer which traps smog over the Los Angeles basin. When first stage smog alerts for ozone result, as they normally do by May, outdoor activities must be curtailed.

Last year, only 15 percent of the federal Clean Air Act's standards for reduction of ozone and carbon monoxide were met in the four-county South Coast air basin, which contains Los Angeles County.

Factories and cars release the pollutant nitrogen dioxide into the air, turning the sky brown and contributing to the rise in the invisible but lethal ozone.

Carbon monoxide from cars and trucks and ozone strangle people every day, irritating the lungs of even the healthiest. Half of our air pollution comes from cars and half from industry.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) is the nation's largest regional air pollution control agency. The four counties in the South Coast air basin—Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino—have the worst air quality in the country.

The AQMD in years past has drawn criticism from environmentalists for whitewashing industry's role in contributing to smog and downplaying the deadliness of the

pollutants.

The AQMD has started a public relations campaign to gain support for tougher regulations and proposals to confront air pollution.

The immediate task is to counteract misinformation denying the deadliness of the pollution. Just because we have had less second stage smog alerts does not mean the battle is won.

We are slowly choking to death while industrial polluters and people unwilling to sacrifice can feign ignorance of the problem.

Now under new leadership, the AQMD wishes to clear the air of ozone, nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide in two decades.

Clean-burning fuels, such as methanol, and electricity must be used to power vehicles used in industry. Lawn mowers and industrial engines that run on gasoline must be replaced.

Hair spray and room deodorizers releasing chemicals that contribute to smog should be banned.

Stringent and more frequent vehicle inspections which test tail-pipe emissions while the car or truck is running at highway speed instead of idling are necessary.

Incentives to ride share or use public transportation must be developed for the millions of workers in the air basin.

If the new AQMD wishes to maintain credibility, it must follow through on its campaign to reduce air pollution. Compromises to industry must end. People must be given accurate data about the life-threatening effects of pollution.

Centers lack childcare

By KERRY LIMPUS
Staff Writer

For a country that claims to be so advanced politically, socially and technologically, the United States is still in the Dark Ages when it comes to caring for its children.

With the cost of living on the rise, many families need both parents working in order to survive. This is unfortunate for the children of these parents.

Some of these children become "latch-key kids," a term applied to school age children who return to an empty house after school and fend for themselves until a parent arrives.

Other children are left with inadequate babysitters who only watch television and leave the children to entertain themselves.

On the other hand, many parents are forced to look for suitable childcare centers for their children. And, in response, hundreds of childcare centers have popped up across the nation.

However, most of these childcare centers are not of the best quality. They are lacking in one or more qualities that make up the best type of childcare. Those that are the best are few in number and expensive, and often have long waiting lists.

Those parents who have children in the few good childcare centers are fortunate. However, to the majority of parents looking for adequate centers, there is reason to be worried.

Many centers have inadequate play equipment, non-qualified personnel, as well as being dirty and having potential health hazards.

Many centers allow children to run freely with no attempt at teaching them anything or providing substantial means of keeping the children entertained.

Not only are parents faced with less than quality care, they are faced with problems concerning choosing a childcare center that will satisfy



GIANNI PIROVANO / Valley Star

their needs. High costs, restrictions on the hours the center is open, the age of the child, whether or not the child is potty-trained, are problems parents have to deal with.

We as Americans say we have a great country. If this is true, then why is the U.S. the only country that does not have some sort of government supported childcare?

The U.S. has not had a government supported childcare program since World War II, when women were helping the war effort by working in factories. When World War II ended, so did the government aid.

A bill is currently being sent up before the senate. The ABC Bill's purpose, if it becomes law, will re-

quire the government to use an estimated \$4.5 billion on childcare.

To think of all the money the government will save in the long run, money that would have gone to welfare because families could not afford to go to work and send their children to childcare centers.

The \$4.5 billion seems insignificant compared to the money the government will save in the years to come.

Already many senators support the ABC Bill. If you want government financed childcare centers, write to your state senator and give him your vote of support.

Children are the future, why not give them the best care today?

College campuses need medical attention

By DAN MCKEE
Staff Writer

All of a sudden your eyes blink open and focus upon the dots of a ceiling tile. A bleep-bleep sound draws your attention to a cardiograph monitor above the bed.

You notice the IV bottle overhead with the tube leading to your forearm. Cold air penetrates your nostrils from oxygen tubes.

Your last memory was of walking down the arcade at Valley College between classes. "God, what's happened?" you murmur. "Was it the big one? Was I hit by a car?"

Finally it is revealed that you had fainted at school and had been brought to the emergency room by ambulance.

You were unconscious just long enough that campus security would not risk any unknown medical consequences, so the paramedics were called.

There may be nothing wrong with you, but that will not excuse the tremendous hospital bill.

Had there been a health station on campus, you could have rested while a dizzy spell passed.

Of the 17,338 students at Valley, 4,000 are over 35 years old. There are a total of 97,000 students in the LA Community College District.

None of the nine LACCD campuses have had a health office since 1980.

According to J. J. Wolf, Chief of Campus Security. "The health station we once had was dropped because of budget restrictions."

Campus Police are responsible for responding to medical situa-

tions. Security will call the paramedics if they think it necessary, or just to be safe.

Any student could find himself a subject of the above situation.

If students feel weak due to pregnancy, exhaustion, flu or heat, what are they supposed to do, lie down in the bushes?

What about a person who has a consistent health problem and needs to lie down occasionally. Where can he do that with dignity?

"We'd take them over to the gym so they could lie down on a mat," said Wolf.

There's no place on an LACCD application that questions the health status of students, except question 18, where students may request information on disabled services.

The LACCD has no record of a student's physical or medical status, so how can campus police obtain vital emergency datum as needed?

Valley was recently granted \$400,000 for improvements and equipment, etc. What about first things first?

There is no excuse for the absence of medical attention on a modern college campus.

Prior to 1980, there was an actual M.D., Sidney Liebman, and a full-time nurse named Mrs. Rosen in the health station, which is now Valley's message center in the Administration Building.

Mary Ann Breckell, vice president of administration, said, "The reasons for cutting out the health station may have been budget, use

factor, or that the state doesn't pay any more. It could be many reasons. However, I do agree that the campus should have one."

Peggie McTaggart, chairperson of LAVC Health Science Department also recognizes "the need and value of a health station at Valley. Our nursing program is not able to be helpful because most of our nursing students are not yet certified."

"However, this may be a good time to approach the subject because funding seems to be a little better these days," added McTaggart.

"In fact, nursing practitioners (R.N.) on campus can go on with additional educational training authorizing them to administer physicals and medication, depen-

ding on agreement with an M.D.," said McTaggart.

Wolf said, "Yes, we definitely could use a health station, but if it's not available to evening students, then security would have to respond after 4 p.m. as we did in the past."

Everyone questioned on campus has expressed the same opinion, "Valley needs a health service."

Dr. Robert Scott, assistant dean of disabled student programs and services, said, "Valley definitely should look into the issue. I understand a state law has been passed which allows a modest fee to be charged to students for such services."

If funding cannot be obtained elsewhere, perhaps charging

students is a way to get a health station on all nine campuses.

So the big question is: Just who is responsible to get Health Stations back on campus? It's a disgraceful plight. It's also ludicrous that 97,000 LACCD students can't even get a bandaid without going to the campus police's first aid cabinet.

LACCD decisions are made by an elected Board of Trustees. They hold positions which have been used more than once as a mere spring board into higher politics.

Apparently, the board has not considered health facilities an important issue for the last eight years. Their priorities should be challenged by voters when the next election comes around.

After all, we're only talking about a full time medical station on each campus, not an inpatient infirmary.

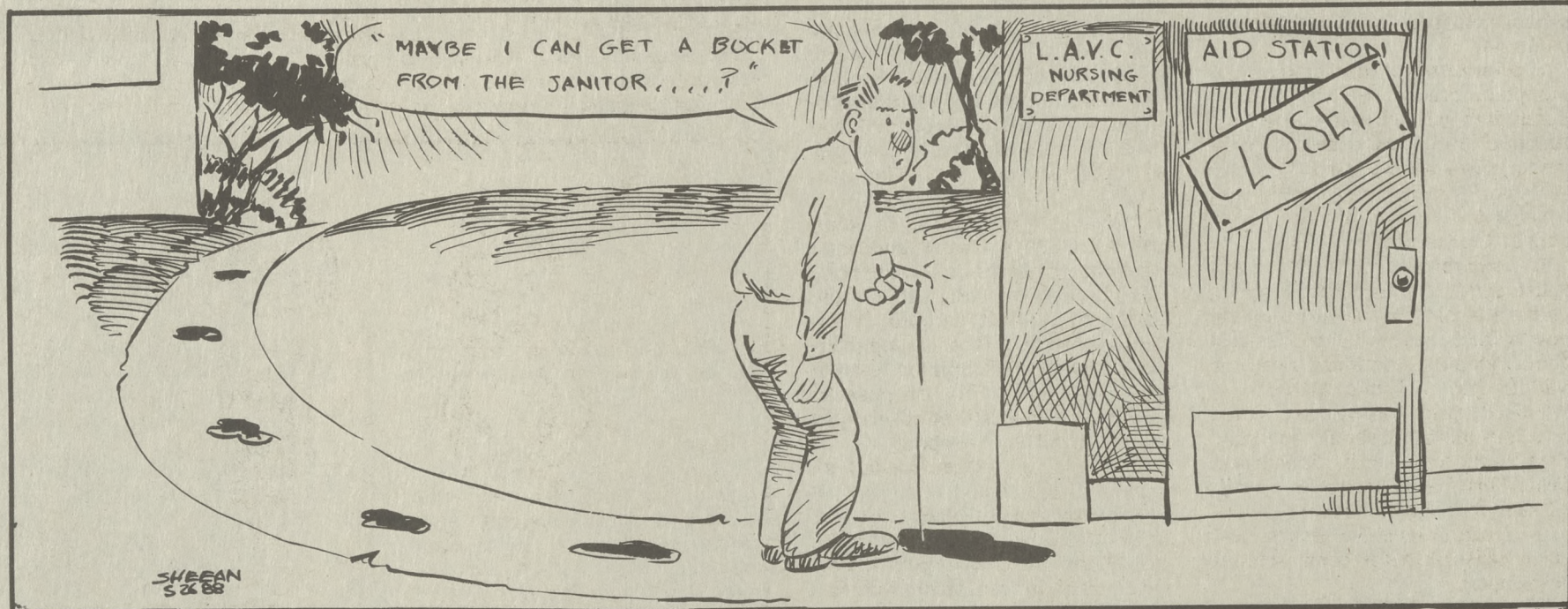
If the Board of Trustees can't do the job, then perhaps the students could, by paying an additional \$3 fee. That charge would be added to existing parking, ASU and other fees the budget can't or won't cover.

Three dollars times 17,338 Valley students equals about \$52,014. That is ample enough to pay for a health office at Valley. But is such a burden necessary to students?

The Board is shirking their duty to 97,000 people if they can't even offer basic first aid.

You can be sure that there'd be plenty of squawking by any trustee whose kid didn't have the traditional nurse at his school.

What about it Trustees, can you pass your own recommendations, or do your students need to do that for you too?



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Los Angeles Valley College

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LETTERS

The Valley Star is happy to receive and, if possible, publish letters from its readers.

Star reserves the right to condense all letters for space considerations. Submitted letters should be limited to 350 words. Letters are subject to editing if they are obscene, libelous, or

make racial, ethnic, or religious denigrations.

Letters should be signed and, if applicable, should include student's major and ID number. Letters may be presented in the Valley Star office, Business Journalism 114, by Monday for the following Thursday.



Threat to freedom of the press a threat to all

By BLANCA L. ADAJIAN
Special to the Star

The *Acta Diurna* (Daily Events) of ancient Rome, 1st century B.C., was the earliest known journalistic effort. Julius Caesar ordered these handwritten news bulletins posted each day in the Forum.

It is also very possible that at, approximately, this same time, the battle between censorship and freedom of the press was born.

Although the Chinese had invented printing blocks by the 1st century A.D. and paper by the 2nd century A.D., it wasn't until the 7th or 8th century that they produced the first printed newspaper—still too tedious.

Much later, in the middle of the 15th century, the invention of movable type and the printing press in Europe (Johann Gutenberg-1450) brought accessibility of reading materials to larger numbers of people.

It also meant more people trying to influence and control what others read.

In England, in the early 1700s, politicians began to realize the enormous potential of a newspaper's ability to shape public opinion. The journalism of the period was largely political in nature and regarded as an adjunct of politics.

Each faction had its own newspaper and this period produced great English journalists such as Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, Joseph Addison, et al.

Journalism in the 19th century was affected by the Industrial Revolution and the spread of public education. Newly literate masses demanded reading materials; and new machinery made it possible.

In the U.S., Joseph Pulitzer, Edward Wyllis Scripps and William Randolph Hearst established newspapers appealing to the growing populations of the big cities.

Newspapers and magazines began to campaign for social and political reforms as one way of attracting mass audiences. Hearst and Pulitzer, while often engaging in sensationalism, also spoke out against the social evils of their day.

Editorials exerted some influence, but even more important was the ability of news stories to focus public attention on social problems or political corruption.

Crusading journalists, sometimes called muckrakers, helped bring about a number of reforms—for example, antitrust legislation and the passage of pure food laws.

Because this nation is the only one in the world that guarantees the right of the public to a free press in its Constitution—and supports that right in practice, whether some of us like it or not, the American press has evolved into the watchdog of society.

This became quite apparent in the 1960s when reporters covering the Vietnam War became convinced that officials were not telling the truth about U.S.



involvement there. Resulting coverage was instrumental in turning public opinion against the war. Led by investigative reporters from the *Washington Post* in 1972 and 1973, the press exposed links between the administration of President Richard M. Nixon and a burglary of the Democratic Party national headquarters. This became known as the Watergate scandal.

Senate hearings on the scandal and preparations of the House of Representatives for impeachment were carried live by television and attracted huge audiences. President Nixon resigned soon after.

Reporters then turned their attention to alleged abuses by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, charging, for instance, that these agencies had spied illegally on American citizens.

Vigorous press attacks on government and on various social conditions persuaded some people that

investigative journalists had pressed their watchdog role too far. This has led to various backlash actions against the press and has made it possible for an anti-press feeling to pervade.

When Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, for example, charged in 1969 that the media was presenting a one-sided view of politics and society, he found widespread public support.

Vice-President Agnew became known for his flamboyantly phrased speeches denouncing the press, liberals, radicals and other critics of the Nixon administration.

In August 1973, it was revealed, by the press, that Agnew was under investigation by the U.S. Attorney's office in Baltimore on charges of bribery, extortion, tax fraud and conspiracy.

He was formally charged with accepting bribes totaling more than \$100,000 while holding office as county executive, governor and vice president. Deny-

ing the bribery charges, he pleaded no contest to a charge of tax evasion.

He was fined \$10,000 and sentenced to three years probation. Just hours before the sentencing, he had resigned, becoming the first U.S. vice president to do so because of criminal charges.

Except during World Wars I and II, freedom of the American press has not been seriously abridged in the 20th century. Governmental efforts to prevent publication of the Pentagon Papers (a collection of documents on the Vietnam War) were struck down by the courts in 1971 as a violation of the 1st Amendment.

Nevertheless, powerful interests, whether political, economic or religious, have sometimes been able to influence the mass media.

They have done this in many ways, for example, by withholding information or by granting favors, such as free trips or exclusive interviews, to journalists regarded as sympathetic.

In the 20th century, as in all previous history, freedom from censorship has been the exception in the world. The rule has been, and continues to be, repression, suppression and oppression.

It may, however, be considered a sign of political and social progress that, everywhere in the world, at least lip-service is paid to the ideal of liberty. No country brazenly admits that it is committed to a policy of religious, intellectual, artistic, or political censorship.

State censorship remains severe in the Soviet Union and other countries where political opposition is suppressed by permitting the existence of only one party.

One-party nations determine directly the ideas and information to be published, circulated and taught. When publishers, authors or broadcasters are thought to have stepped over the political or moral boundaries set by law or administrative edit, they may be arbitrarily punished by fines, imprisonment, confiscation of materials, prohibition of all future publication, or closing of the medium of communication.

A reliable survey of freedom in the world in the mid-1970s disclosed that only one in five persons, worldwide, lives in freedom—that is, in countries where individuals enjoy political rights to bring about changes in government peacefully, and where they can enjoy freedom of speech and the press and free access to other mass communications.

The importance of looking at censorship, no matter at what level, is that although journalists must constantly be aware of and do battle with it, it is also the personal responsibility of all citizens.

The First Amendment and the fight against censorship belongs to every American, not just to journalists.

Education lowered by press censorship rulings

By SUSAN L. WOOD
View Editor

The First Amendment states: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

"Congress," as the courts have determined through the years, means any branch of federal, state or local government.

Due to the forty-five words that constitute the First Amendment we are free to practice any religion of our choice, associate with anyone we choose to and the right to think and keep our thoughts to ourselves, if we are so inclined.

We also have the right to a free press. More importantly, we are allowed to express ourselves without obtaining permission.

Unfortunately, it is becoming increasingly common for some people to have to obtain permission when voicing their opinions. Those people are journalism students.

The First Amendment is the most valuable of all our possessions. Not only as journalists, but as citizens.

If we did not have this amendment, elected government officials would be able to cover-up their wrongdoings, we would not know which laws were being enforced and if they were the best for us and people would be afraid to cry out their grievances to try and change what they feel is wrong.

But if you think this amendment pertains only to the government, you are mistaken. It reaches out from art to science and everything else you are interested in. Without this amendment, we would be null and void.

Imagine looking at paintings in a museum which are all exact in style and color. This is because artists were not free to try something new.

Close your eyes and think of what it would be like if you always had to agree with someone because you were not free to voice your opinion.

Of course those are exaggera-

tions, but it does illustrate what life would be like without the freedom to choose and voice your opinion. But for some journalism students in this country their rights to freedom are slowly and subtly being diminished.

As students of journalism, we are instructed in the morals, ethics and responsibilities of the press. Many students are finding it difficult to put those words into action.

In the public sector of student newspapers, prior restraint, being required to submit an article prior to publication for fear it might disrupt school activities, is becoming more common.

If prior restraint turns into a commonplace practice on school campuses, how will we ever be ready to function in the private sector of the media? How will we learn to properly report issues considered controversial if we can not do it as a part of the learning process?

If cameramen, broadcast journalists and wire services operated under a prior restraint atmosphere, how would we ever have learned about Vietnam, South Africa, the Middle East or Selma, Alabama?

Indeed, prior restraint is feared by a journalist and should be feared even by those not in the journalism field. This fear is becoming a reality, sadly enough, for many.

It appears sensitive issues now mean censorship for some campus newspapers.

The January 1988 Supreme Court decision in the *Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier* case is a good example. The high school paper is now allowed to be censored by the high school's principal.

In May 1983 the principal ordered two articles omitted from the paper. One article was about three Hazelwood students who had become pregnant. The other dealt with the impact of divorce on children.

In the 5 to 3 ruling, the court upheld the principal's right to censor the paper.

Considering the purpose of prior restraint, it is difficult to see the school in a state of utter chaos and disruptiveness by the students after reading those two articles.

Time magazine quoted an attorney for the National Association of Secondary School Principals as saying, "The only thing this [the court decision] will do is make the principal more comfortable in exercising control when they see it as necessary."

Censorship not only takes place in high schools, but colleges as well. Anyone who thinks it does not is terribly naive.

The Journalism Department at California State University, Northridge is now in the process of defending its newspaper policy.

James Taranto, a former news editor for the college newspaper, has filed a suit against the school. He claims the school's policy of submitting potentially controversial material before publication violates his California and U.S. Constitutional rights.

Taranto republished a cartoon from a UCLA newspaper and ran a commentary alongside the cartoon.

What is dismaying about the CSUN situation, is Taranto's commentary was just that—a commentary. He alleges his opinion was the focal point of his suspension because the paper's publisher did not agree with his viewpoint.

Censorship is dangerous, but its purpose is effective.

Press coverage of black unrest in South Africa has been forbidden by the white minority government. This policy of censorship has accomplished exactly what it was designed to do: the black unrest was no longer the lead story of the evening news or newspapers.

The best example of censorship is the Soviet Union. They also have a constitution which "guarantees" freedom of speech and press, but a clause has been created which suppresses that freedom.

The clause says anyone who says or publishes anything that would harm the Soviet Union can be punished. Glasnost withstanding, very rarely does anyone inside the Soviet Union criticize the government with spontaneous fervor.

Think of what could possibly harm the Soviet Union. The only thing which would be anything the people in power fear would interfere

with them or their policies.

That kind of ideology is slowly working its way into college newsrooms across the country.

Stories for school papers could be put aside because they have been labeled controversial. Whether or not the story would be of interest to the readers is unimportant.

What would be important, in the minds of newspaper advisors, journalism teachers and publishers, is what good would come out of the article being published and who might get offended by it.

The press acts as a watchdog. We attempt to alert you about activities on campus, board meetings that af-

fect our educational status and what we think we could and should do pertaining to any wrong being done to us.

Whether or not you agree about a story being of interest, controversial or boring, that is your right as the reader to interpret it your way.

It is your right as an individual to discriminate ideas which have been published. It is not the right of school authorities to tell us what is right or wrong to publish, or what is safe to write about or what is not.

Yes, the press has sometimes overstepped an individual's right to privacy. It has trampled over reputations and sometimes the truth, but those instances are rare

and far between.

There are ideas of love and hate, of harm and safety and nonsense as well as intelligence. But it's your right as a person to decipher those differences. You are free to make that choice. That's the beauty of the First Amendment.

The importance of the function of the press overrides our watchdog attitude. Our function works to protect and to serve everyone's individual rights.

If censorship of school newspapers is tolerated, then those who fear the power of the press will have good cause to worry. They will have to function with the power of an uninformed public.



The Supreme Court relieves tension on 1st Amendment controversy?



SHAILEJA VIRANI / Valley Star
Suzanne Kuntsman dances *Beyond the Sea*, a composition by Ralph Stanfield.

Dance concert

Dynamism in creativity describes *An Evening of Dance with L.A. Valley College* presented in the Little Theatre at the Theatre Arts Building last Sunday.

In collaboration with the theater arts department, Professor of Dance K.G. Mahoney guided Valley College students, alumni, guest artists and faculty to present an entertaining and polished production.

The artists' dedication to hours of rehearsals was apparent as the dancers moved with confidence and pizzazz, complemented by the lighting design of Michael Benson.

Stage manager Felicia Cavazos and assistants successfully

manipulated the back drops and props without being conspicuous.

Smoke underlined the dramatics of the pieces in imaginative staging. Dancers performed behind screens to successfully convey a dream effect.

The precise synchronization of sound by audio coordinator Richard Higginson and audio technician Arthur W. Schuler inspired the performers to do their best, and they did.

Guest artists gifted those present with their originality. Composer Ralph Stanfield contributed two original works, *Beyond the Sea* and *Food for Thought*.

A standing ovation

Festival succeeds in exhibiting

Choreographer Michaelangelo Davis displayed his concept of movement in the *Kiss of the Eclipse*. His dancers confidently executed Davis' abstract, yet lyrical style.

Valley Theatrical Dance Company in residence, comprised of Bryant W. Cash, Inetha Brown and Latase Williams, moved to *Power Dancin'*, a funk-rock piece. While exhibiting their technical training, they moved in a delicious frenzy.

Chance Taylor showed his mastery of rhythms in *Improvisational Tap*. Without accompaniment, he intricately doubled and triple-timed his foot work, displaying excellent execution.

Students choreographed pieces with innate creativity.

In *Love or Money*, student choreographer Aaron Bowers and Anita Patino moved sensually, conveying their passion for both love and money.

In her modern dance, Peggy Thompson communicated the flavor of Spain with erratic yet aesthetic movements in *En-barcelona*.

A touch of comedy in *Working Day and Night* had the audience roaring with laughter as Tonya Moore, Barbara Singletary, Andrea Valero and Laura Venables comically cavorted, then danced to the funky beat.

Sandra Lorraine Halter's graceful *Grand Adagio*, done on pointe, added a touch of the classics.

Mahoney graciously thanked and honored all those who contributed their talents and energy to the success of the production with flower bouquets.

—MARIA HAMAGAKI

Art gallery

The Art Gallery, crowded with visitors by 11:30 a.m. last Thursday, was opened to the sun and shade of the patio. A delightful soft breeze wafted through as visitors viewed the Art Student Exhibition and

listened to music performed by the LAVC Classical Guitar Ensemble.

The 12 piece ensemble, under the direction of Robert Mayeur, entertained art and music lovers alike. The black-tie musicians lent an formal and sophisticated air to the exhibit.

Visiting high school students expressed amazement and appreciation for *Letter*, by Scott Mitchell, a penciled drawing of a piece of spiral notebook paper. The drawing was so realistic that they were tempted to reach out to smooth the wrinkles in the letter.

Other works which elicited favorable comments were *The Only Colored Rose*, a small and exquisite work by Denai Brockett; *Watching TV*, a life drawing in ink by Gayle Davis; and an acrylic country-side scene with a distinct three dimensional quality, *Center Co. P.A.* by George Coble.

The mixed media exhibit coordinated by gallery director Dennis Reed included works ranging in style from abstract and impressionistic to realistic and advertising design arts.

Although it was occasionally noisy, the atmosphere was, overall, one of relaxed enjoyment.

The guitar ensemble offered a varied repertoire which included renditions from light and lively pieces to the hauntingly familiar *Manha De Carnival*. Several musicians offered solo performances and the ensemble frequently brought extended applause from listeners.

Art aficionados lingered before the art pieces while music lovers sat during the ensemble's performance.

Inclusion in the exhibit is considered as an award of honor for the art students.

—NANCY WEDEEN

Celebration

Talent and more talent was demonstrated at the Arts Festival's *A Celebration of Ability* on Sunday.

The participants, students and professionals, were disabled, and

their talents were unlimited.

The Masters of Ceremonies for the program were Tom Ritter of KTTV's *Weekend Gallery* on Channel 5, and Nancy Kennedy and Gordon Ross from *General Hospital*.

Student Rosie Reed opened the concert by singing *Sweet Love*. Reed's commanding style and dramatic presence set the pace for the rest of the show.

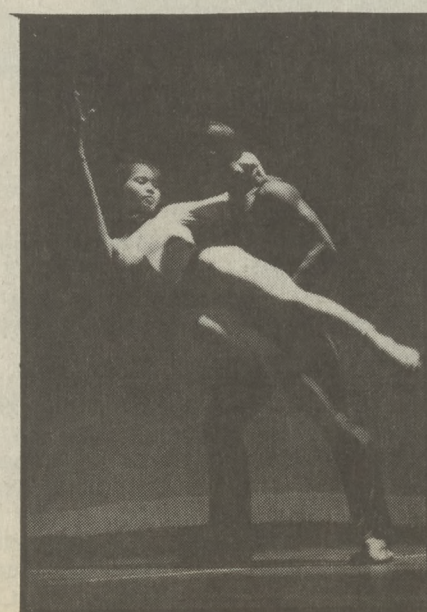
Some of the highlights were a dramatic monologue performed by student Marc Purchin about a boy's first time at the car races. With only a chair for a prop, Purchin gave a convincing performance.

Geri Jewell, a professional comedienne, did a routine on being afflicted with cerebral palsy. She also shared some of her experiences while working with Carol Burnett. The audience roared with laughter at her insightful comments.

Student singer Reggie Manley captivated the audience with his rendition of *My Love* and received an ovation.

The finale was performed by all the participants, with Reed and Manley singing a duet of *That's What Friends Are For*.

Other performers appearing in



SHAILEJA VIRANI / Valley Star
An adagio team performs in concert.

the program were Mac McFarland, teacher for the National Foundation of Wheel Chair Tennis, and students Rick Boggs and Jesus Romero.

A Celebration of Ability was sponsored by Valley College's Rotaract Club in conjunction with the ASU Disability Awareness Commissioner and Disabled Student Programs and Services.

—ANITA OWENS

Theatre arts

Paula Tissot fills the wall of her apartment with rejection slips. For many writers, this would be a nightmare, but Paula uses her rejection slips as a stimulant to continue her strife in becoming a published writer.

Every morning Paula sits in front of her typewriter. Yucca Concklin, Paula's roommate, must answer the phone when her roommate is at work. However, Yucca's late night fluke performance has left her tired and unresponsive to the ringing phone.

The phone call is from an old friend of Yucca's who informs her of an article in the New York Times.

Yucca is being hailed as a new sensational funky-punk folk singer and is an overnight sensation.

My Cup Ranneth Over, a one act play by Robert Patrick, was an excellent example of student work presented at the Theatre Arts Building's Lab Theater as part of the Arts Festival.

Denise O'Brien as Paula Tissot aptly conveyed the rigidity of her disciplined character. Paula slowly became irritated by Yucca's overnight success.

April Audia well played Yucca Concklin, the nonchalant folk singer who can't believe her *Cup Ranneth Over*.

Student Aliza Silverman directed her players to successfully communicate the frustrations, anger and jealousy with the proper facial expression and gesticulations.

—MARIA HAMAGAKI

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Poetry

The audience responded with laughs, sighs and applause during the Poetry Reading last Friday at noon.

With themes of death, love and humor, subject matter ranged from dead birds and mice to dolphins, friendship and basketball.

The Poetry Reading, coordinated by Professor of English Terry Martin, gave faculty and students the opportunity to read their favorite pieces and to share their original poems.

Student Ann Stanton shared four of her original poems. All of them were thought-provoking and touching. She has the ability to take an everyday event and make it special.

The audience was visibly moved by her description of an imprisoned dolphin and by her powerful and angry poem about a marine drill sergeant.

Martin read several of his original dark poems, including *Fuel Stop on 395* which tells the story of a lonely woman who works at *The Last Chance* gas station. The woman says it's sad "to see everyone in the world only once." He also read poems about Dracula and Dr. Jeckyl.

Marv Zukerman, also of the English department faculty, elicited chuckles and applause as he read E. B. White's *I Paint What I See*, an imaginary dialogue between Nelson Rockefeller and a muralist.

Another student, Eve Wood, read five of her poems. Two poems, one about a dead mouse and another about a dead bird, brought polite applause but another poem, *The Human Mistake*, which re-tells the Garden of Eden story, was enthusiastically received.

Student Michael Marth brought laughs from the audience as he read *In Our Striving* which describes a dialogue between a father and son. Marth has a knack for adding a humorous or sensitive punch line to his poems.

Of his seven poems, *In Search of A Run* seemed to appeal most to the predominantly young audience. In this poem, he used sports jargon as

he related the thoughts of a recreational, over-the-hill basketball player.

Shirley Lowry was the last English department faculty member to read. Her favorite poems were all about love and commitment, or the lack of it. The audience seemed to be able to identify with her selections.

Gordon Beck, an award-winning student, read six original poems, several of them from his handwritten, yellow legal-size paper copies. Beck captures the essence of people in his character-study poems. The audience responded most enthusiastically to *Worn and Frayed* and *Bottom Dog*.

The Fireside Room was filled to capacity. Many students were there to receive extra credit for English classes as well as to enjoy an hour of poetry.

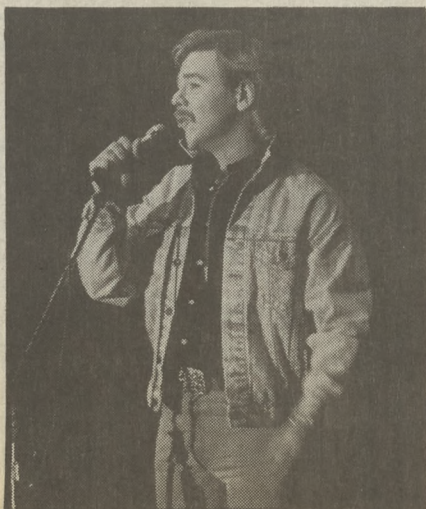
Although the reading ran past the allotted time, most students stayed for the extra few minutes.

—NANCY WEDEEN

Choral festival

Four local high schools collaborated in the presentation of *A High School Choral Festival*.

Grant High School opened the performance with *Magnificat* by Giovanni Pergolesi, under the direc-



JACQUI DUMAIS / Valley Star
Andy Shortino sings in the talent show.

tion of Marsha Taylor. The renaissance piece, with its flowing rhythm, accentuated the voices of the choir and set the mood for the rest of the concert.

One of the highlights of the festival was the Van Nuys High School Vocal Ensemble's performance of the Negro spiritual *Witness*. The ensemble captured the feeling and relayed successfully the touching message.

The North Hollywood High School Madrigals did a Johnny Mann arrangement of *Baby Fall*. Their serenade received a rousing ovation.

The Glendale High School A Cappella Choir, under the direction of Rebecca Brister, also performed a Negro spiritual, *Ain-a That Good News*. The music communicated the flavor of a southern church.

The program concluded with the LAVC Chamber Singers performing some modern pieces. The concert ended on a high note.

Other choirs participating in the festival were the Glendale High School Chamber Singers and the John Burroughs High School Chamber Choir.

—ANITA OWENS

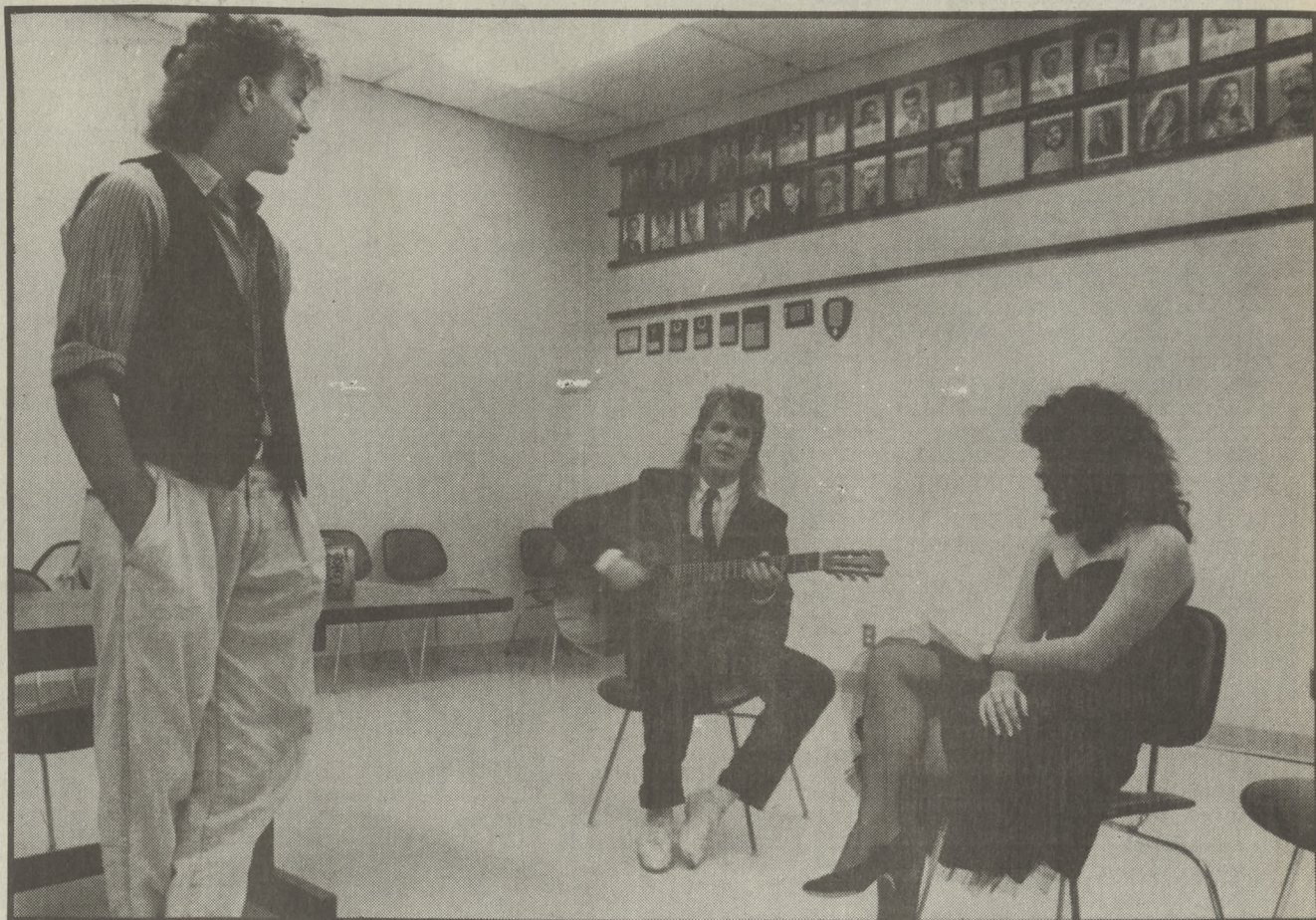
Jazz session

Jazz on Saturday Afternoon quenched the thirst of jazz lovers at the Music Building's Recital Room. Don Kerian and friends presented a jam session which conveyed light-hearted gaiety.

"We're just having fun," said trumpet and trombonist Kerian. Those present nodded their heads to the music, swayed their bodies to the beat or just closed their eyes to savor the intricate interpretations of old, new and original pieces.

Richard Aplanalp on tenor and soprano saxophone displayed his mastery as he played both instruments simultaneously to a fast-pace piece.

Pianist John Larkin created rippling sounds as his nimble fingers seemed to float over the keyboard. In several pieces he slow-timed the melodies, expressing a melancholiness.



Backstage during the contest, vocalist William Trimble and Traci Weled enjoy the music of Chris Greenleaf.

Norm Rosen on bass strummed sweet low octave sounds.

Drummer Chuck Glave complemented each number with the right accent and underscoring. In his solo, he displayed his quickness, agility and acute rhythmic sense.

The ensemble ended the afternoon with *I'll remember April*, a toe-tapping piece. The musicians delved into their music, creating a harmonious blend of sounds.

—MARIA HAMAGAKI

Talent contest

The sixth annual comedy-variety Talent Show on Wednesday provided entertainment, suspense and audience participation.

The high energy level of the performers and producer Rosie Gil's efforts to run the production smoothly combined for an evening of fun.

The winners were hard to predict since there were many talented performers. Bill Craig and Mark Montgomery, two Cal State Northridge

students who did a '50s act, tied for first place with country singer Andy Shortino.

Master of ceremonies Perry Skaggs ad-libbed his way through the two-hour production, occasionally becoming sentimental, such as when he introduced second place winners Donyelle Terry and Jackie McMurray. High schoolers Terry and McMurray performed a duet originally sung by Whitney Houston and her mother.

For his impersonation of "Pee Wee" Herman, Jose Maldonado tied for second place. His act was repetitious, but grew funnier instead of tedious as the five minutes allotted to each performer went by.

Third place winner Traci Weled was not doing an impersonation of Debby Boone when she delivered "You Light Up My Life," but she sounded just as good.

Another tie occurred for fourth place between vocalist William Trimble and Polynesian dancer Tamminh Tran.

Contestants were rated on audience appeal, energy, presentation and creativity/originality.

A wide variety of acts including guitarists, dancers and comedians provided an interesting and balanced array of talent.

—CATHERINE GUNN

Big band jazz

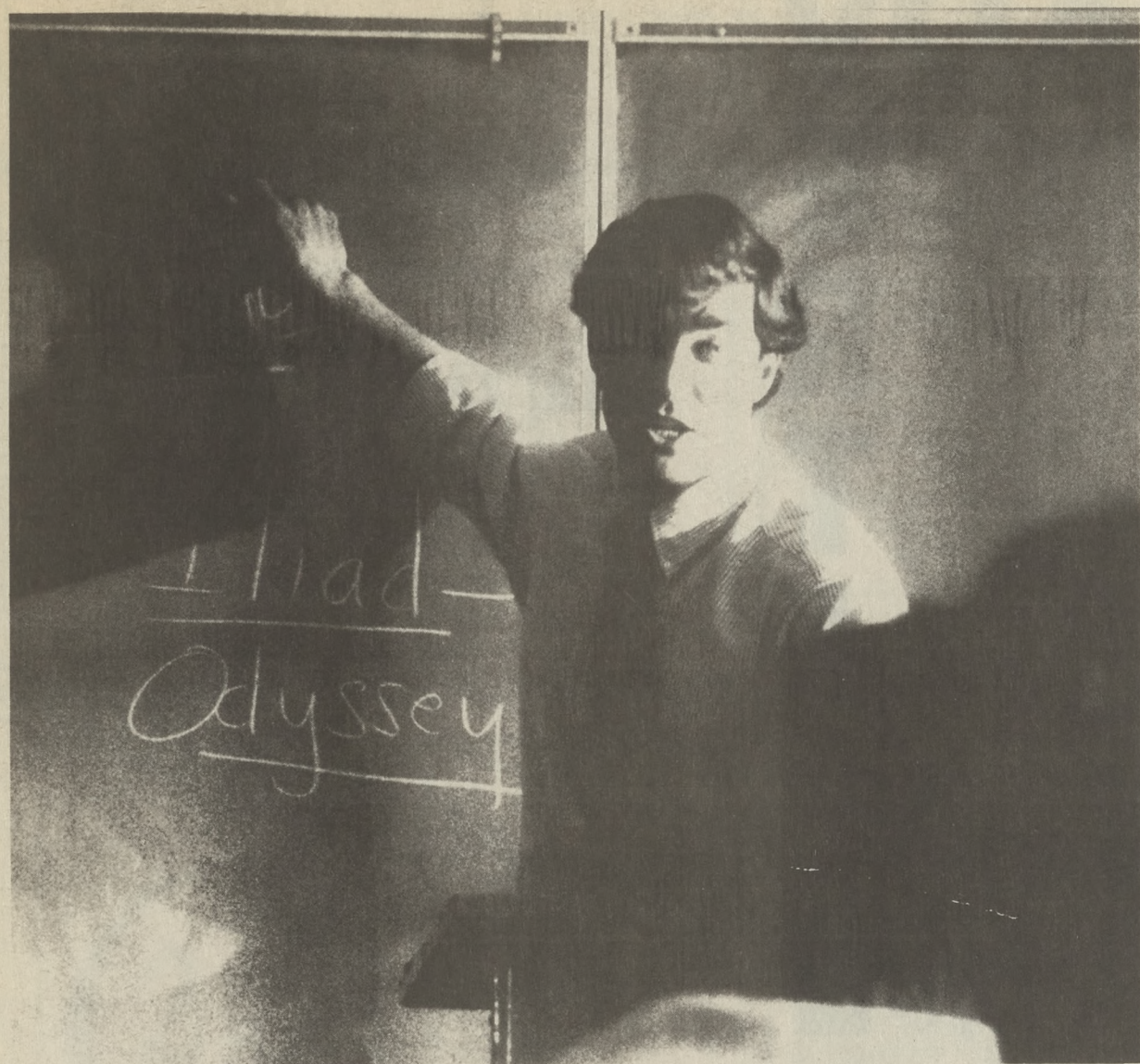
Spontaneous and enthusiastic applause rewarded the shirt-sleeved band members as they played last Thursday at noon.

Under the direction of Don Nelligan, the LAVC Studio Jazz Band delighted the audience with an eclectic selection.

As the house lights of the Little Theatre dimmed, Nelligan began with the loud and brassy *Take the A Train* and followed with *Seven Steps to Heaven* to begin a sentimental journey.

During the performance three awards from the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences were presented to deserving students.


—NANCY WEDEEN



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—News Notes—

CBEST PREPARATION

UCLA Extension will offer three classes to prepare for the June 11 California Basic Educational Skills Test (CBEST).

The courses will familiarize students with the format of the CBEST and will provide effective test-taking strategies to help them reduce anxiety and improve their performance.

For further details, including exact locations, contact Education Extension, (213) 825-4191.

*

GRADUATION PETITION

Tomorrow at 4 p.m. is the deadline for filing petitions for Summer '88 graduation. Petitions are available in the Graduation Office, Administration Bldg. Room 127.

*

TEEN GROUP

Teen Group is a supportive psychotherapy group for teens, 13 to 19, who want to improve their interpersonal relationships, desire personal growth, or are having difficulty at home or school.

Continuous enrollment by appointment only. Parents are required to be present for the initial interview.

For more information, contact Dr. Doris Lion at (818) 986-3072.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Children of students, staff and faculty are eligible for a limited number of openings now available in the Child Development Center.

Applications are available at the Counseling Office, Administration Building, and at the Child Development Center. For further information call 781-1200 ext. 231.

*

TRAFFIC VIOLATORS' SCHOOL

A traffic violators' school for persons who would like to have traffic citations voided and preserve insurance rates will be held at Valley College on Saturday, June 4, from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Enrollment, which costs \$18, takes place from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday through Thursday and from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Friday in the Community Services Office at Valley College.

For details, call (818) 988-3911.

RAPE HOTLINE

A hotline for rape and battered victims is available 24 hours a day through the L.A. Commission on Assaults Against Women.

This agency also provides crisis intervention, hospital accompaniment, peer counseling, referrals, self-defense classes, child abuse prevention and a speakers bureau.

Call (213) 392-8381.

*

RTD DIRECTORY

The RTD Bus service has published a paratransit directory that contains a comprehensive listing of accessible services available on transit lines serving Los Angeles County.

For more details contact Greg Davy or Jim Smart at (213) 972-6000

*

NURSING ORIENTATION

A nursing orientation, for students planning to enter the registered nursing program, will take place Thursday, June 9 from noon to 2 p.m. in CC 104.

PELL GRANT DEADLINE

For students applying for financial aid for the current academic year, be aware that the deadline for accepting new Pell Grant Student Aid Reports for the current 87-88 academic year is June 17, 1988.

Students correcting Pell Grants should contact the Financial Aid Office for information regarding corrections and dates established for final submission of all requested documents.

Cartoon...

(Continued from pg. 1)

"The reality is the policy at CSUN is unconstitutional. We'll take this as far as it needs to go," said Maliniak.

Maliniak believes the recent controversies involving college newspapers is not a direct result of the recent Hazelwood case, where it was ruled by the Supreme Court to allow a Missouri high school principal to censor the school's student newspaper.

Taranto pointed out, however, that on Feb. 16, 1987, CSUN's newspaper policy was amended, one month and three days after the Hazelwood decision.

"People have got to realize the importance of a free and vigorous press," said Taranto.

'Down under'
Exploring education

By HOLLY PRATT
Staff Writer

The Los Angeles Community College's International Education Program is sponsoring a child development study trip to Australia and New Zealand June 23 to July 17, 1988.

Dr. Louise Dean, professor of child development, and Barbara Follosco, professor of family and consumer studies, will lead the tour, which will be composed of 15 to 30 students and teachers.

This is their eighth annual trip; they have toured Europe six times. This will be their second trip to Australia and New Zealand.

"Australia has developed its own unique educational system, much of it based on the British way," Dean said. "We will have an opportunity to compare their methods with those of the United States."

The type of educational facilities the group will visit include day care centers, nursery and elementary schools. They will also have an opportunity to see a college's multicultural and early childhood educational programs.

"Australia is dealing with an influx of Indian and Chinese people," Dean said. "And, they are dealing

with the Aborigines, who want to become more independent by having their own schools.

"However, a concern of many people is that the Aborigines might isolate themselves too much."

New Zealand's Maori people are trying to preserve their rich cultural heritage through their schools.

The schools of Australia have an "open classroom" system of teaching. This means children have a say in what they learn. They write in their own books. There are never any dittos or workbooks.

"Children are moving, creating. They don't sit at desks," Dean said. "They do more problem solving."

"Schools don't push academics like we do. There is no pressure on a child to read by a certain age. I don't think they give grades. They don't believe in labeling children."

"They have a larger commitment to education. Their teachers are respected at a much higher level," she said.

The tour will include stops in the cities of Cairns, Sydney, Canberra, Albury, Melbourne, Christchurch, Rotorua and Auckland. There will be sufficient time for sightseeing.

Anyone interested in accompanying this tour group or for more information, contact Dr. Louise Dean at ext. 288 or Barbara Follosco, ext. 298.

Reiner...

(Continued from pg. 1)

too late."

While not advocating stiffer punishment as a way of ameliorating the crisis, Reiner recommended using county resources on the least serious and youngest offenders instead of giving the most attention to older gang members.

"We have been ensuring young offenders will come back," said Reiner.

Treatment of youths is based on the philosophy that a minor will "act like a criminal if treated like a criminal," said Reiner. "But, if we demonstrate that actions have no

consequences, [criminal behavior] becomes a habit pattern."

Reiner's comment in support of capital punishment drew applause from the audience of approximately 100 people.

Claiming that the district attorney's office seeks the death penalty for only the worst murderers, Reiner said, "I have seen these people, and they do not deserve to live."

Reiner sees a change in public attitude toward gangs brought about by the slaying of a woman in Westwood who was caught in the crossfire of rival gangs.

"Law enforcement understood [the problem of gang violence] for four years prior to the incident," said Reiner.

Citing the recent movie *Colors* as

having increased public awareness of gangs, Reiner said, "It is possible the movie could incite gangs and glorify gangs in their own minds but its impact was positive because it opened people's minds."

"We are not dealing with switchblades and chains of an earlier day. Now we have machine guns and rifles."

The district attorney's office has 34 attorneys devoted to prosecuting gangs, reported Reiner.

Reiner attended Valley College in 1953. He was elected to the Los Angeles Community Colleges Board of Trustees in 1975.

Elected in 1984, Reiner is the head of the nation's largest local prosecution agency and directs a staff of more than 800 prosecutors.

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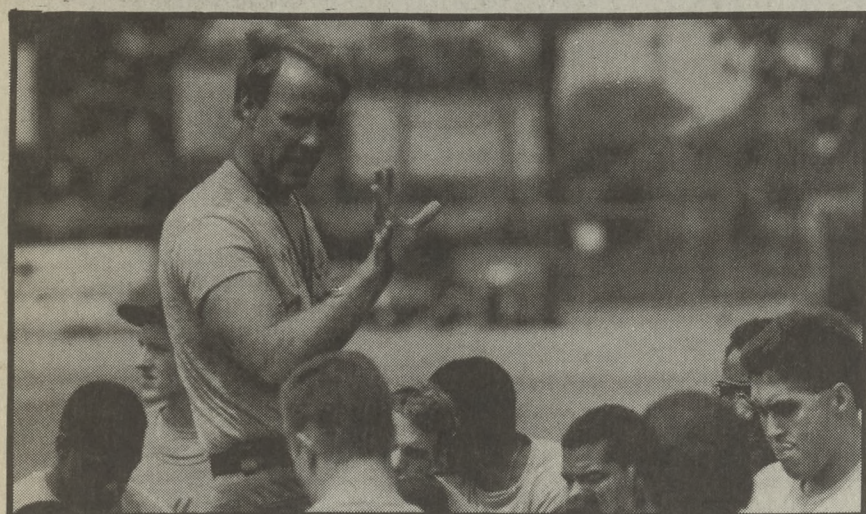
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GIANNI PIROVANO / Valley Star
Football Head Coach Chuck Ferrero explains strategy during spring training session.

Valley prepares for '88 season, new conference

By DAVID TERRAN
Staff Writer

After a record-breaking season at 8-2, Coach Chuck Ferrero has many new faces and only four returning starters as the Monarchs prepare for the 1988 football season.

Returning starters on offense include receiver Adrian Davis, who played a lot before undergoing shoulder surgery. Ferrero said the veteran receiver will be 100 percent for next season.

The other returner is offensive tackle Chad Pascua, a six foot three-inch 270 pound sophomore who led a host of big prospects on the offensive line.

Joe Marty, a five foot 11-inch 255 pound sophomore, had knee surgery after playing the year before.

Matt Graham, a six foot four-inch 285 pound freshman, sat out last season and Daryl McIntyre, a six foot three-inch 275 pound freshman, redshirted last season.

"Many good players have waited to replace the record-breaking stars of last," said Ferrero.

Last season's stars: running back Dondre Bausley, quarterback Barry Hanks, fullback Howard Howell and receiver James Reaves all will be starting respectively for the University of Oregon, Miami of Ohio, UNLV and Nevada Reno in the fall of '88.

Rusty Wilson and Todd Studer will battle for the quarterback position. Wilson started one game en route to a 7-6 loss at Antelope Valley last year.

The Monarchs lost three tailbacks, but they have some experienced prospects including Roman Carter, who redshirted last year and played the year before.

Freshman Ron Dozier and Jomo Gordon also redshirted last year, and they are also expected to con-

tend for the starting tailback position. Fullback Brian West, who started the final three games for the injured Howell, is the probable starter as fullback.

Ferrero is optimistic about his '88 squad, despite many new faces with relative inexperience playing on the JC level. He spoke confidently of his defense which includes returning starters Bill Atwood and Greg Wilson on the defensive line.

Ferrero is also high on inside linebacker Larry Muir, who played a backup role to all-conference linebackers Lance Ane and Joe Zackaria in the '87 season.

The defensive secondary has depth with returning cornerback Daryl Smith and safety John Morrison, who played as a freshman before sitting out last year for personal reasons.

The Monarchs have received more help in the secondary with transfer cornerbacks Reggie Smith and Damond Hogan from USC.

The Monarchs have added defensive back Coach John Hazelton to the staff.

Hazelton coached at Valley in '83 and '84 before becoming the Head Coach at Montclair Prep High School in Van Nuys, followed by one year as a graduate assistant at USC and one year as Head Coach at prestigious Banning High School in Wilmington.

Ferrero said he got a good recruiting year, but he is facing a tougher and newly structured Western State Conference.

Ferrero added that Santa Monica, Bakersfield and Compton College should be competitive within the division. Former powerhouse L.A. Pierce is back in action and will play at Valley November 5. The Monarchs will host Moorpark College in a non-league opener September, 17th.

Anatomy professor cycles for life

By NANCY WEDEEN
Assoc. Entertainment Editor

Karen Roy, LAVC professor of anatomy, looks and talks like the well-balanced athlete she is. She is slim and well toned. She carries herself with grace, smiles easily and speaks confidently—and very quickly. Roy is a competitive cyclist and coach.

Her first bicycle ride, taken with a fellow graduate student, was a short, uneventful 30-mile. Her second, however, served as a portent of things to come.

When her quick-release bicycle wheel fell off, she had a painful though not serious blow.

"While sitting on the curb to recover," said Roy, "another cyclist rode by and asked if everything was okay. My friend answered, 'Yeah, this is the California Sprint Champ just taking a rest here.'"

"Two years later," said Roy, after a few other minor injuries, including a broken arm, "I was the Women's California Bicycle Sprint Champion."

"Sports give people tales to tell," said Roy with a laugh.

Born in Burbank and raised in Southern California, Roy maintained a 4.0 grade point average, participated in AAU team sports and specialized in track and field while in high school.

She then attended UCLA, earned a BS in Physical Education and competed in track and field events.

She continued at UCLA and earned a MS in Kinesiology, the science of human muscular movement, with a speciality in exercise physiology.

Roy began her coaching career with a National Summer Youth Sports program, teaching various team sports. When she became interested in cycling, she began to concentrate on that.

She later directed the Encino Velodrome Training Clinic and taught basic bike handling skills and competition strategies.

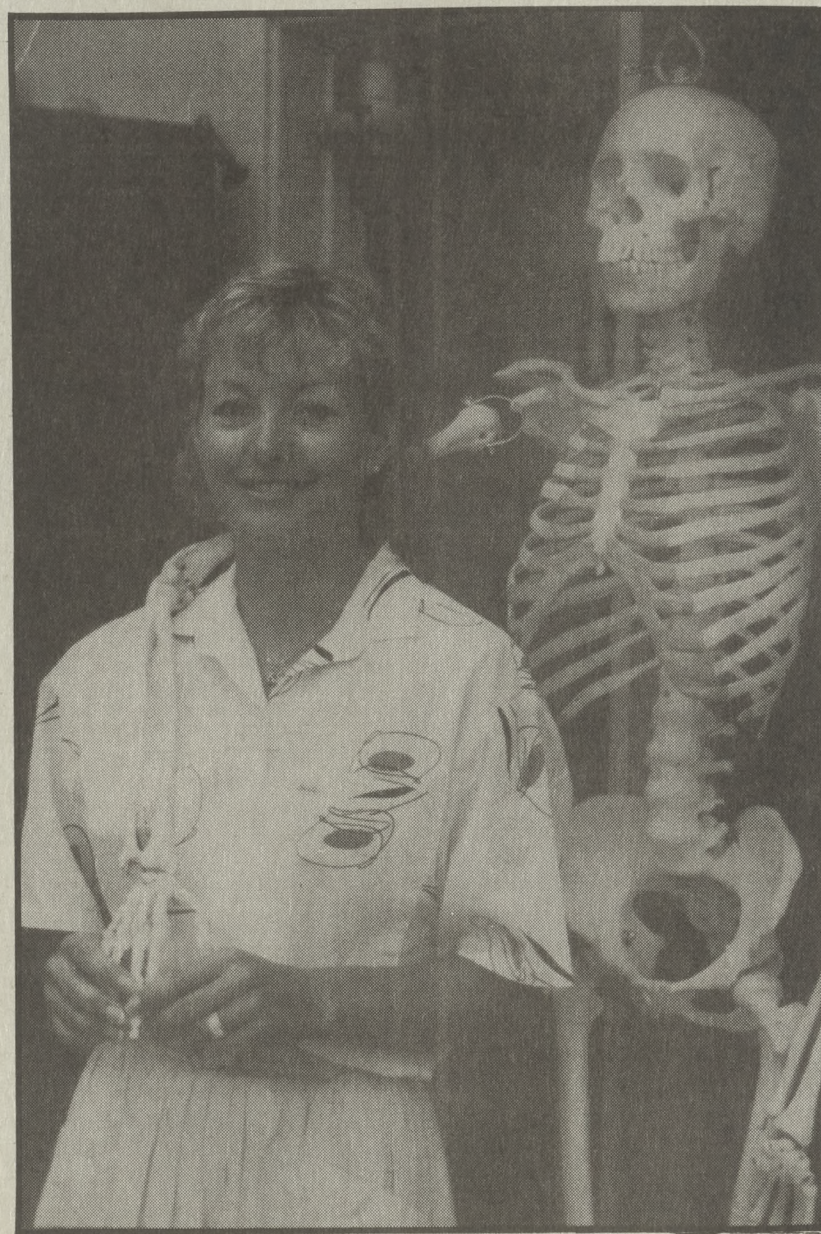
Roy enjoys competition. "I'm a lifer in sports," she said. "I like taking a chance, challenging luck. Positioning, drafting, it's more of a gamble. There's a critical point," she continued, "when I have to make a decision."

"Sprinting requires more than physical ability," said Roy, "It has mental games. In a cycling event, half the riders could be the winner."

A cyclist needs endurance, strength, power and speed, whether riding on the road or on a track. "For almost any sport," said Roy, "it's necessary to learn the basic skills. Many people get fit too fast and they skip the fundamentals."

said Roy. "and I ride weekends, too." The mountains surrounding the San Fernando Valley present a challenge for a good workout and coping with traffic keeps her sharp.

Cycling is an excellent recreation and sport for almost anyone.



MALKA HAMILTON / Valley Star
Professor Karen Roy shows off a skeleton in the closet inside her anatomy class.

Roy is health-conscious and would rather teach health or physical exercise than anything else. She is a perfect example of her philosophy of physical fitness.

Roy said, "I have to be real careful with what I eat and I take mineral supplements. I sleep well and I exercise regularly."

On her red and white custom Medici, Roy bicycles about one hundred miles each week.

"I ride a couple of mornings when I'm not teaching a class,"

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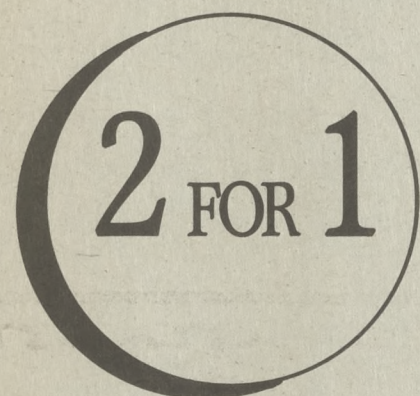
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Living in crime: the American way

A five-part series examining the rapid growth of crime in the United States, with special features on drugs, gangs and the justice system.

Part 4:

Surge in crime rate tipping scales of justice

By CHRISTINA ICAMEN
CATHERINE GUNN

In the minds of many Americans, our courts are responsible for this country's incredibly escalating crime rate. Some reports place the conviction rate per 100 arrests as low as one percent.

It costs hundreds of thousands of dollars to try a major felony crime when the defendant seeks acquittal. There isn't the time or the money to handle every case in the painstaking manner many lawyers and judges want.

Publicity focused on sensational cases, such as "Night Stalker" Richard Rameriz, reduces incentives to put energy into the vast majority of cases which never receive media attention. The court system, especially in the lower courts, has coped with the crisis by using a shortcut - plea bargaining.

Plea bargaining, pleading guilty to a lesser offense in exchange for a lighter sentence or reduction in additional charges, is creating a system where the outcome of a case is worked out by lawyers, not judges. The judge gives his nod to the negotiations and acts as a recorder.

U.S. Circuit Judge Dorothy Nelson says, "Financial interest to an attorney can be a factor (in opting for plea-bargaining), especially when the client does not have enough money to go to trial but has enough to pay for entry of a plea." Without plea-bargaining the courts would be congested. Plea-bargaining results in quick convictions without the expense of a trial.

"98 percent of our (criminal) cases are resolved by a guilty or no contest plea," said Superior Court Judge Judith Ashman. "Guilty pleas are a judicial system life necessity."

Critics of the courts assail the system's preferential treatment for the upper class. The poor cannot afford bail nor attorneys savvy in delay tactics in this era of bargain justice. Despite the fact that criminals come from all classes, most defendants in court continue to come from the ranks of the poor.

"I think it's because they can find better lawyers," said former judge Marie Colaneri.

Accused criminals from the lower income strata are often given public defenders, because they cannot afford a private attorney. Scholars have noted that private attorneys are more likely to obtain favorable dispositions for their clients.

Colaneri believes that lawyers are honorable people and they don't take cases where they feel the defendant is guilty. The problem is that it is difficult to detect whether or not an accused criminal is honest.

"I have no way of telling whether they are telling the truth or not," said Colaneri. "Every case cannot be prosecuted. There are simply not enough judges and courts around," she said.

Judges must sentence convicted offenders within the limits set forth in the criminal code. However, a wide choice of fines, probation, or imprisonment is at the judge's discretion. Discrepancies in sentencing are evident from state to state and even in the same city. These wide array of judgements cause the public to lose confidence in the fairness of the system.

The prosecution tries only cases that are sure to result in conviction, which accounts for their high success rate. If prosecutors tried persons they believed were guilty, but did not have strong evidence to prove the charges, the conviction rate would drop to 50 percent.

Despite the Bill of Rights promise to a speedy trial, delays in the court system are common knowledge. It is usually the defense and rarely the prosecution who asks the judge that the case be postponed.

Delays in the trial process aid the defendant by making witnesses harder to locate and evidence difficult to preserve. But prosecutors can use delays to their advantage by incarcerating offenders in jail, sometimes longer than they would serve if convicted.

"When both sides are ready, a case must go to trial within 60 days after coming to Superior Court for arraignment," said Superior Court Judge Darlene Schempp.

Schempp pointed out that law abiding citizens with civil cases must wait four or five years while the tremendous amount of criminal cases tie up judges and courtrooms.

In contrast to the slow pace of felony trials, specialized courts dispense assembly line justice. The traffic court may arraign the defendant, hear his plea and im-

pose a fine in less than 60 seconds. "A machine could be programmed to exercise as much discretion as is reflected in the decisions of some judges," says Clarence Schrag, Ph.D., author of *Crime and Justice: American Style*.

Many poor in jail

Television, newspapers, and magazines typically portray the 'criminal' as someone from a lower income strata. Statistics show that the stereotype may not be so far off the mark.

The 1978 "profile of jail inmates" by the Federal Bureau of Justice Statistics reported that more than 45 percent of all male inmates made approximately \$3,000 a year before they were incarcerated.

"The people that go to jail are poor people, rarely the middle class," says Pat Allen, professor of sociology at Valley. "It costs the taxpayer approximately \$30,000 a year for each person in prison. We would be better off giving them \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year."

"I am very amused that the cops will arrest a junky who will buy one hit (of a drug), but there is nothing being done about the people in extremely high places that get drug money to supply the contras."

Allen feels that many drug importers, most notably the ones who live in affluent areas, are overlooked. "It is interesting that the police have the right to knock down the houses in poor neighborhoods, but they would not do it in Beverly Hills," she says. "The system of jurisprudence arrests the junky but not the drug importer."

Also, crimes of embezzlement in certain companies are often kept in the closets, because they don't want their clientel to find out about their losses. "There is a lot more crime in the suites than in the streets," says Allen.

Allen claims that the judicial system and the laws that



"Women go to jail for prostitution, bad check writing and murdering their husbands, but men rarely go to jail for battering the wife."

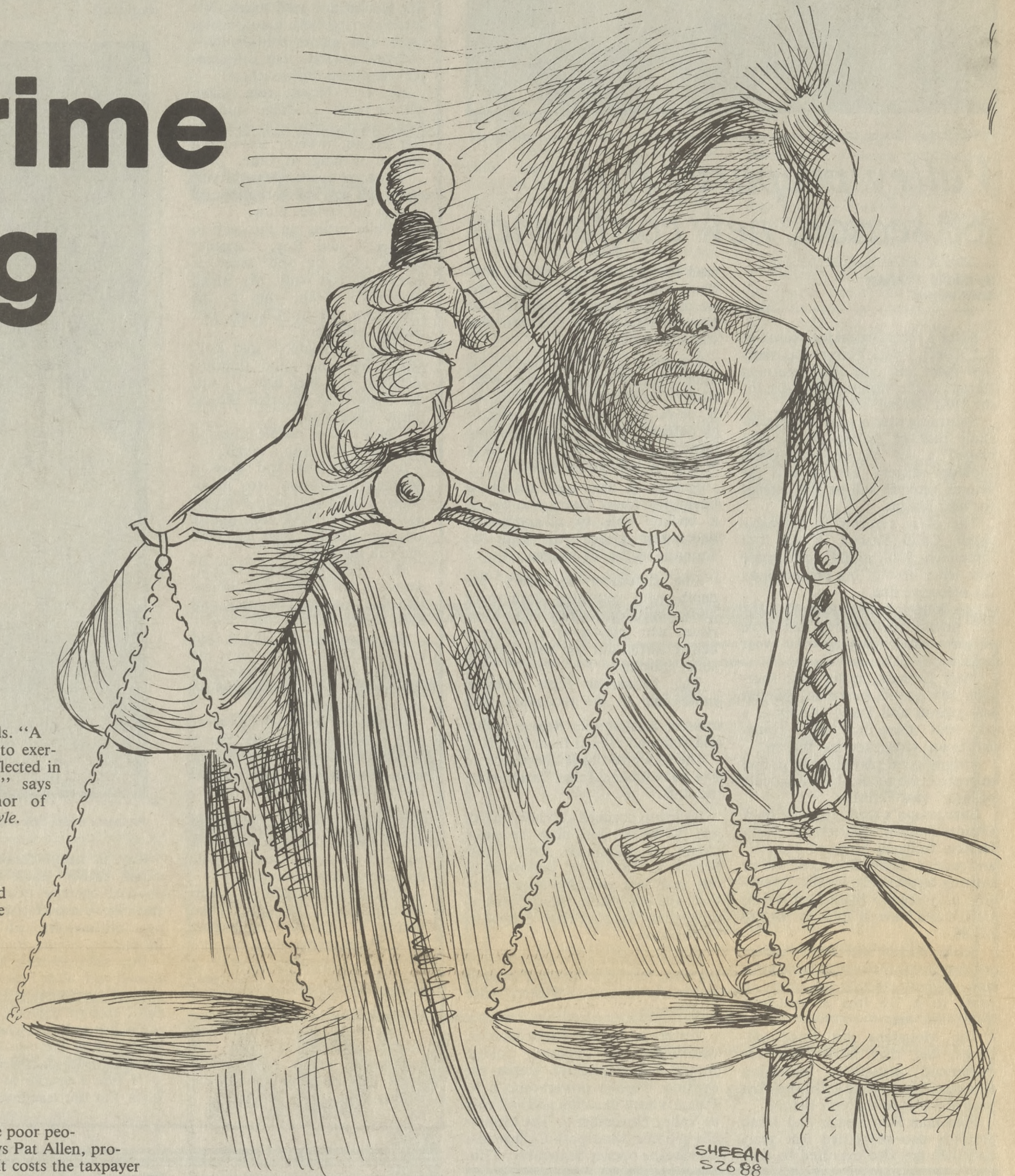
—Pat Allen
Sociology professor

have been written benefit those who are in power today. She also feels that judges lack empathy for lower income defendants.

"Most judges come from a privileged home life, so their view of the society is very different," she says. "I don't think they have an understanding of people who have to scratch."

"The kinds of crimes that women go to jail for differ from the men," says Allen. "Women go to jail for prostitution, bad check writing and murdering their husbands, but men rarely go to jail for battering the wife," said Allen.

The American public seems to feel that the criminal justice system is letting criminals roam the streets. The judicial system appears to be lenient towards the middle class and the rich, but the bottom line is money. The



people who get away with murder are those who can afford the best lawyers, who are articulate, who know how to look people in the eye and lie, and who are respected in the community. They are all more likely to be favored by the system, in contrast to less fortunate individuals who lack the right characteristics to earn a courtroom acquittal.

Punishments change through history

Punishment for crimes in America has changed drastically since the beginning of the United States. The definitions for crimes and their punishments have taken on a radically different form from the early days of the United States.

During the colonial period, the death penalty was used for punishing criminals who had committed robbery,

burglary, and sodomy. A crime of mayhem would be punishable by maiming the offender. A rapist could be castrated. Adulterers and fornicators would be branded for their 'moral' crimes.

Today, criminals are handled differently. Penalties for crimes are less barbaric, although the growing crime rate has sparked criticism from the public. People feel that there is a need for harsher penalties. Sociologists feel that prisons are only a quick fix to the deeper rooted problems in society.

"The primary goal of a prison system is to take out of circulation those anti-social individuals who have murdered, raped, robbed or committed other forms of criminal activity," writes Dr. Ernest van den Haag in *Punishing Criminals*.

Criminals in America can expect to spend an average of 26.7 months in prison, according to FBI reports. 1,575 prisoners were sentenced to death in 1986. Of those, only 18 were executed.

Overcrowded prisons have become a problem for the criminal justice system. As of Jan. 1, 1986, the federal and state prison populations were 523,922. The jail population, where criminals are held before their trials or where they stay for shorter sentences, was 223,551, in November of 1984.

The federal government has launched a program to build more prisons to hold the criminals. The Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime suggested that the federal government provide \$2 billion to the states in matching funds over the next four years for prison construction.

Many criminologists believe that America will soon find itself without the resources to support its growing prison system. The cost to support the prison system in the United States is estimated at \$6 billion a year.

It is interesting to note that the government is eager to spend the funds for new prison facilities, but is willing to cut the funding for programs that offer alternatives to incarceration.

LAPD officer speaks about crime

"To protect and to serve" are the words printed on the doors of every police car in Los Angeles.

Officer Steve Ulrich, 24, has been with the LAPD for two years. Prior to his job as an officer, Ulrich had worked for the Los Angeles jail system.

"If you can do the crime and not fear the penalty than obviously the penalties do not fit the crime," Ulrich commented on the present judicial system.

"All the rights go to the suspect, the victim has no choice, all their rights have been violated," he said.

Presently, Ulrich patrols the streets of South Central Los Angeles from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.

"I see people die everyday," he said, with a deadpan expression. "Most of the killings are gang and drug related."

Ulrich attributes most of the problems in South central to the gangs. "The majority of the people down there are good people, but they are trapped because of their income and victimous circumstances," Ulrich said.

"The minority of the people are the criminals and they ruin it for the majority of the people down there," he added.

Unfortunately, the criminals from the inner city don't fear the prospect of going to prison for their crimes. "Most of the criminals think of the jails as a home away from home...the jails are a place to cool off," said Ulrich. "I would make it so it's not a resting spot where there are three meals a day and a place to work out."

"I think that anyone that gets involved with crime is stupid, they need to re-evaluate what they are doing," said Ulrich.

NEXT WEEK . . .

The final installment of "Living in crime: the American way" talks to the victims of crime and examines programs designed to help them return to a normal lifestyle.